

The Sun.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 16, 1880, was:

Printed	121,175	Weekly	89,990
Sent by mail	121,175	Thursday	131,841
Sent by express	121,175	Friday	131,841
Delivered	121,175	Saturday	131,841
Total for the week	121,175		89,990

No Mincing Matters!

The Democrats have sustained an unexpected and mortifying defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is disastrous, and may prove fatal. It is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whitewash it away by cunning calculations and adroit figuring. The Democrats are beaten, badly beaten; whether beaten to death or not is the only question.

It has seemed to us that the whole Democratic campaign was a series of blunders.

The party had one man—only one—whose immense strength had been demonstrated on a national field—SAMUEL J. TILDEN. It is the one great, prominent name in the Democratic party. He was a reformer indeed, as his record in the office of Governor had proven. He was a statesman, as all his public papers, especially his letter declining to compete for the nomination, had emphatically shown. Childless, like WASHINGTON, he had only his country to love; and even the ties of kindred were ruthlessly severed by his stern and unrelenting hand if the faintest blush of an improper practice rested upon them. So patriotic, so lofty, so convincing, was his great letter to the Convention which made the nomination that the most ardent and the ablest of all his enemies, after reading it, avowed his disposition to support him. This illustrious man the Democratic party thought it could afford to dispense with as a candidate! There is a word of one syllable with two o's in it which might, not inappropriately, be inserted here.

The party nominated Gen. HANCOCK, a good man, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. But HANCOCK is not TILDEN. Then, as a crowning act of folly, the party went into the State of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, and took another man for Vice-President! Any name other than that of HENDRICKS would have been folly enough; but, to go one step further, they had to take a man with the most odious reputation as a skinklet to overcome!

There used to be a fellow for an occupation of butting his head against a rough-stone New England wall for twenty-five cents. The Democratic party in making this nomination resembled him; only, if report be true, they did not get the twenty-five cents.

Now, we are for looking the actual facts squarely in the face. Who cannot do that without blinking, in defeat and disaster as well as in victory, has no manhood in his make.

We are beaten; we are overthrown; but we are not destroyed. The disaster we have experienced may yet be retrieved. HANCOCK is not a TILDEN in ability; but he is a good, true, patriotic man, of strong common sense. He has signed and written in the form of orders, as is believed, some of the most admirable essays on civil and military authority ever issued or composed by mortal man. He never took a bribe. Pure, patriotic, and good, he is a fit man for President.

As for ENGLISH, though he may besting, he is a firm believer in the rights of man and in the equal rights of all. If he has not given much money to the canvass—which is the chief charge against him—has he not generously given his name to the ticket? Besides, what do Democrats and patriots want of money? For ourselves, we are utterly opposed to the unnecessary use of money. We would rather lose the election than to carry it by one belted vote. If that vote giving us a majority could be bought for three hundred and twenty-nine dollars we should be opposed to the payment of even that petty sum. We said in colors flying or not at all. No back stairs entrance to the White House for our candidates!

As to Mr. ENGLISH's pecuniary practices, one of the brightest, wisest, purest, best, of all our Presidents—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—used to shave notes in the White House.

Our candidates, then, will answer. Now rally, boys, and elect them.

You can do it. Will you?

It is said the Democrats were beaten in Indiana by the information into that State of Southern negroes to vote the Republican ticket! This is a purely baby plan. Are not the Indiana Democrats men capable of lawfully maintaining their rights?

Beaten by negroes! It is the last thing they ought to own, and they should be ashamed to concede it.

Now, Mrs. Democrats—rally and conquer!

How Do They Like It?

We should like to know how Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and the distinguished German leaders of free thought inside the Republican party, feel over the matter which, if carried into effect, would have sustained the Democratic party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I could not vote for any man put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture in that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

No doubt this great issue was in a considerable degree left out of sight when the request of Mr. BLAINE in his letter declining to be a candidate, failed to make him his candidate in spite of his refusal.

Had he been put in nomination, with THOMAS A. HENDRICKS as the candidate for Vice-President, the issue of fraud would have been the great and overshadowing issue of the canvass, all other questions being relegated to a merely secondary importance. That course was not adopted, but the fact of the fraud was not thereby extinguished. It cannot be extinguished. It will live as long as there is a history of the United States; and every citizen who appreciates the nature and the peril of our institutions, must feel himself constrained to say, with the venerable statesman of Massachusetts, "After such an act, I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way."

If the Democratic party's desire to preserve for the Democratic party any respect whatever throughout the country, let them at once put an end to the disgraceful public spectacle of bargaining and higgling over the distribution of the municipal offices. All huckstering!

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That is, the members of the Episcopal Church are warned against giving any countenance to schools or colleges where provision is not made for inculcating in the pupils its ideas of religion. If the college does not already provide such instruction, then the deficiency must be supplied. If the dogmas taught are contrary to those approved by Episcopalians, their children must be sent to some other school. If religion is ignored or jealously separated from the schools, the inference would seem to be that they should be shunned as the nurseries of infidelity.

This is the position taken by the Roman Catholic Church; and because so many of its priests have stoutly and boldly held it, their education has been treated as enemies of free public education, as un-American and unrepulsive. Undoubtedly if they could have their way, if they could raise the means of supporting common Roman Catholic schools where education would be furnished without charge, they would do their utmost to withhold every child of their faith from the public schools.

But so would the Episcopalians, if they are animated by the spirit which pervades the report to which we have referred. They would treat education as one of the greatest means for the preparation of religion, and would count the idea of any such thing as the divorce of the two. They would deny that there can be any education in its highest sense, without religion; and the religion they would want is their religion.

It is a remarkable circumstance that at this time, when the secularization of education is proceeding so rapidly both in Europe and the United States, and after so long an experience of our common school system, from which religion is necessarily separated, there should be this formal demand for dogmatic religious teaching in the schools. It is remarkable, that it is not at all wonderful. Infidelity is everywhere menacing the Church. The younger generation of educated men are passing away from its influence, and it feels the need of increasing its safeguards; and one of the greatest of these is the control of the education of the young. Not only in the Episcopal Church but in all of the Protestant denominations a serious summer is extending. They are fearful of the consequences of the secularization of education.

Yet we find our common schools more crowded than ever, and the colleges which carefully avoid all dogmatic religion, and devote themselves almost exclusively to merely secular education, draw the most students and command the most public respect.

Work for the Board of Health. The sanitary condition of every part of the city of New York ought to be considered and acted upon by the Board of Health. The Board of Health. They must not forget that New York's city limits extend beyond the Central Park, beyond Harlem, and they must not think that the region beyond the High Bridge is entirely outside of their supervision. We call their attention to the fact that the region as far as Spuyten Duyvel Creek on either side of the Harlem River is within the city limits. Furthermore, if they examine the condition of the sewerage of the city in that part of Manhattan Island known as Fort Washington, they will discover that, so far as regards a large number of the lots surrounding some of the finest residences, the city ordinances respecting sewerage are set at naught. It may often be difficult to ascertain the ac-

Mr. BLAINE will consent to be delivered; and we know that when the transaction is thoroughly understood, the independents and the Germans will refuse to be transferred.

Where Are the Democratic Orators?

Where is the scholarly and eloquent O'CONNOR? Where is the ponderous DOUGLASS? Where is the fiery ELLINGER? Where is the converted and popular Col. FELLOWS? Where are all our Democratic orators?

Now is the time to rally the liberty-loving voters, the friends of equal rights, throughout the State.

Speak, ye men who can speak for the good Democratic cause represented by a loyal soldier who has split blood from his own veins in defense of the Union.

This is the time to speak. Speaking will do no good after election.

Bring on Those Votes.

Mr. JOHN KELLY, the learned and elegant Judge AMASA J. PARKER, and their co-peers said, "Give us any good candidate but TILDEN, and we can surely elect him."

They succeeded in nominating their candidate, and a good candidate at that. Now let us see them elect him.

It can undoubtedly be done if these gentlemen have the following things calculated on. We hope they have.

An Extraordinary Confession.

The state of mind in which Mr. CHARLES FOSTER of Ohio finds himself at this writing is a curious study. He is Governor of Ohio by grace of HAYES, and in spite of GRANT and Father TAFT. He is one of the peculiar Ohio despised by CONKLING and generally spurned by the stalwarts. It was he who, along with GARFIELD, represented HAYES in the secret conferences which led to the completion of the fraudulent count by the aid of Southern votes, and which further led to the surrender of PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN. It was also he who set up the scheme to lay out SHERMAN and nominate GARFIELD at Chicago, in order that he might slip into the Senate. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Mr. FOSTER should regard himself in the light of a father to the Republican candidate, and should rub his hands with great glee over the result of the election in Ohio. But we were unprepared for the remarkable candor which he mingles with his joy.

In an interview with Mr. HANBY on the day after the election, the ecstatic Governor said:

"Yes, I agree with you that the tariff question and the business sense were worth several thousand votes to us, but these were not the main reasons. If it had not been necessary to get hold of a new issue, and the idea was put into our heads by Eastern men, two weeks ago there was no talk out here of either free trade or protection, and no talk of either of them. We found the exact string one to play. The timely shirt was of no use to us."

This, we believe, is the first instance in the history of party politics where the chief engineer of the successful party coolly and calmly acknowledged on the morrow after election that the victory had been won upon a cold lie and a sham. Mr. FOSTER has tried the bloody shirt—so runs Mr. FOSTER's confession—and found it of no use. They were beaten, then, and everybody knew here as well as in Ohio. Casting about for a plank that would float, they invented the business sense and the tariff question, of which Mr. FOSTER speaks with a degree of easy but heavy contempt which must be flattering to the manufacturers and other persons who were really frightened by this partisan ruse. "Two weeks ago there was no talk out here of either free trade or danger to business interests in case of HANCOCK's election. We would never have thought of either if it had not been necessary to get hold of a new issue, and the idea was put into our heads by Eastern men." In other words, it was not only a grossly dishonest expedient and a fraud upon the people, but it was an expedient and a fraud that did not even originate with the desperate politicians who used it to terrify and mislead the voters of Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. FOSTER, in the exuberance of his spirits, further declares that this "thing," this "sauce," "will give the country to GARFIELD." What does the country think of it? What do business men and honest people generally think of this method of dealing with them and of this estimate of their intelligence?

This interview is undoubtedly authentic. There are Ohio friends who view the views of the victors in the late elections—and we commend them to the sober digestion of the voters.

But Mr. FOSTER should remember that there may be tricks upon tricks. He chuckles now over the deception by which the defeat of the Credit Mobilier ticket in Ohio was turned into success. But what does he think of the sell-out of his candidate to GRANT and the Third Term? FOSTER was an earnest anti-Grant man, and worked diligently for the defeat of the imperialists. How does he like to see the man he nominated over GRANT subordinated to GRANT, expected administrator of the government, the head faction, and the pidgeon soldier, passed that the Credit Mobilier candidate will merely serve to keep the seat warm for GRANT in 1884?

No Charm in It, Indeed!

The Philadelphia Press avers that the issue of the Electoral Fraud "has lost its charm, even for Democratic ears," and "cannot be made a pretext for a contest."

The issue of fraud has never had a charm for any patriot. It is too black and threatening, too full of shame for the present and peril for the future. The fact that the Presidency of this republic has been gained and held by fraud is something which no lover of his country can view without dismay and dread. It is more than an ordinary political event, changing the fortunes of the parties that temporarily move upon the stage of public affairs. It is a perpetual menace to the existence of free government. Every citizen who is accustomed to look below the surface of things must feel in his heart, whatever be his political predilections, that Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is right on his side when he declares his antagonism to the Republican party on account of this fraud. "I have no sort of sympathy," he says, "with the Republican party because of that act, and because it is a crime which sustains the Republican act. I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I could not vote for any man put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture in that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated."

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Sinking the Party.

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Now, men of New York. If you are men—will you any longer meekly and slavishly submit to such imperial dictation?

Wake up to some sense of your own manhood and self-respect! Run your own Government! Elect your own Mayor!

We have no unreluctant toward Mr. KELLY. We would retain him as Comptroller. But we do not want him or any other man to rule over us as a king.

A Good Man for Mayor.

What objection could there be to Judge HENRY HILTON for Mayor?

He is a man of affairs, thoroughly familiar with the interests of the city, and fully identified with it.

By electing Judge HILTON and then enlarging the powers of the office, a long stride would be taken in the way of improving our Municipal Government.

It may be urged in reply that Judge HILTON would not accept the office of Mayor because he recently declined to be a candidate for Congress.

But who knows what his answer will be until he is asked?

The dictates of patriotic love for his own city might compel him to serve, and he is precisely the sort of man—of whom the specimens are not too numerous—that we ought to have in the office.

We believe this is the first time that one party has run two candidates for President without a split. But GRANT and GARFIELD arranged the matter between themselves, and the man who supposed they had won the fight at Chicago have been sold and delivered like a flock of sheep.

ROBSON, WILLIAMS, DELANO, BARBOCK, BELKNAP—what a noble list! Does the agreement provide for the whole of them during the four years of the nominal Presidency of GARFIELD, or must some of them wait until the beginning of GRANT's third term in 1884?

We are now able to estimate with some degree of accuracy our wheat harvest for this year. It will probably be about four hundred and sixty million bushels. Allowing, say, two hundred and sixty million bushels for home use, that would leave one hundred and eighty million bushels exported in 1880.

GRANT, the would-be Emperor, gazing in his staid way at Tymonides—what a subject for a patriotic American painter!

At the new town of Rugby, founded in Tennessee by Mr. Thomas Brown's English